

Edgefield Advertiser.

BY D. R. DURISOE.

EDGEFIELD, S. C., AUGUST 14, 1873.

VOLUME XXXVIII.—No. 34.

J. W. CALHOUN,

JOHNSTON'S DEPOT.

HAS always on hand a full and well selected Stock of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

Hardware, Pocket and Table Cutlery,

GROCERIES and PLANTATION SUPPLIES,

&c., &c., &c.

All of which I will sell at the lowest prices. Call on me before purchasing elsewhere. I can please you, and will do so, if you will give me a share of your patronage.

Highest Cash prices paid for COTTON and COUNTRY PRODUCE.

J. W. CALHOUN.

Johnston's Depot, July 9,

J. H. CHEATHAM

HAS

Reduced the Prices

—OF—

Dress Goods, Ready Made Clothing

LADIES' HATS, &c.

I AM now Selling my Entire Stock at Prices to suit the dull times. I prefer small profits to carrying my Goods to another season.

J. H. CHEATHAM.

July 9

G. L. PENN & SON,

DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS

TOILET AND FANCY ARTICLES,

GROCERIES,

TOBACCO, SEGARS, &c.

HAVE now in Store full stocks of all Goods in the **Drug or Grocery Business**, which are Fresh and Genuine, and which we will sell as cheap as any other House.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED day or night.

May 7,

DAVID L. TURNER,

Dealer in

Drugs, Medicines, Groceries,

&c., &c., &c.,

Edgefield, S. C.,

WOULD respectfully state to his Friends and the Public Generally that he has purchased of Dr. W. A. SANDERS, his Entire Stock, and will keep on hand full supplies of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,

Fancy Goods, Foreign & Domestic Perfumery,

HAIR BRUSHES, COMBS, TOILET ARTICLES,

Bathing and Surgeon's Sponges,

Brandies, Wines and Whiskies for Medicinal Purposes,

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, GLASS, PUTTY,

Paint, Varnish and White Wash Brushes,

FULL SUPPLY OF ALL KINDS GARDEN SEEDS,

Together with a general assortment of

GROCERIES, TOBACCO, LIQUORS, &c.,

Such as

BACON SIDES, HAMS, SHOULDERS, LARD,

MACARONI, FLOUR, MEAL, SALT,

SUGARS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, COFFEE, TEAS,

RICE, GHEESE, MACARONI, CRACKERS,

Soda, Starch, Soap, Candles,

WINE, BRANDIES, WHISKIES, &c.

White Wine and Apple VINEGARS,

Chewing and Smoking TOBACCO and SEGARS,

Citron, Currants, Raisins, Pickles, Jellies,

Almonds, Pecan Nuts, Brazil Nuts, Walnuts,

Buckets, Tubs, Brooms, &c.

All of which will be sold at the lowest rates for Cash. A share of the trade solicited.

Dr. Sanders will be on hand at all times to COMPOUND PRESCRIPTIONS at the shortest notice.

D. L. TURNER.

Jan 28

Dr. T. J. TEAGUE,

DRUGGIST,

JOHNSTON'S DEPOT, S. C.

HAVING just opened a **Drug Store** at this place, I take this method of informing my friends and the public generally that I now have in Store a full line of

Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles, Perfumery,

GLASS, PUTTY, KEROSENE OIL,

Tobacco, Segars,

In fact everything usually kept in a Drug Store,—all new and warranted genuine.

My prices are as low as such Goods can be sold in any market in the same quantity.

T. J. TEAGUE.

Johnston's Depot, Feb 19

The following poem, the latest production of the Hon. A. J. Requier, will be read everywhere in the South with a thrill of pleasure. He has erected the Conquered Banner from the dust in the realm of Poesy and shrouded it in the golden haze of his exalted genius:

ASHES OF GLORY.

BY A. J. REQUIER.

Fold up the gorgeous silken sun,
By bleeding martyrs' blood,
And heap the laurels it has won
Above its place of rest.

No trumpet note need harshly blare—
No drum funeral roll—
Nor traitor's scoldings drudge the bier
That free a dauntless soul!

It lived with Lee, and decked his brow
From Fate's empty palm:
It sleeps the sleep of Jackson now—
As spotless and as calm.

It was outnumbered—not outdone;
And they shall shudder tell
Who struck the blow, its latest gun
Flashed ruin as it fell.

Sleep, shrouded Ensign! not the breeze
That smote the victor tar,
With death across the heavens seas
Of fiery trails!

Not Arthur's knights, amid the gloom
Their knightly deeds have starred;
Nor Gallic Henry's matchless plume,
Nor peerless born Bayard!

Can bid thee pale! Proud emblem, still
Thy crimson glory shines
Beyond the lengthened shades that fill
Their proudest king's lines.

Sleep! in thine own glorious night,
And do thy blazoned scroll:
A warrior's Banner takes its flight
To greet the morning's soul!

One of Woman's Rights.

A writer in the *Home Journal* asks two pertinent questions: "Why is woman so weak?" and "Why so easily overborne in the struggle for bread?" And answers them by saying: "Mainly because she is held to no persistent career of training in the field of useful labor." The editor of *Appleton's Journal* answers the questions somewhat differently. He says: "Woman is weak because her sex is persistently overworked—because her physiological conditions imperatively require periods of rest, and these conditions are disregarded, sometimes through necessity, but oftener from ignorance or through recklessness," and adds:

What woman have a right to demand is an exemption from labor. They should have occupation. They should have occupations to keep their hands and their minds. But sustained or persistent labor—labor that comes as a strain at those times, the nature of which all women understand, and labor that comes when the whole resources of the system are needed to support the second life borne within the bosom—is woefully disastrous, not only to the immediate sufferers, but to many succeeding generations.

Give women exercise. In childhood, let them have the physical training that boys have. When womanhood begins, let the necessities of the sex subordinate every other consideration. There are regular periods almost at every hour of the day. Hence all forms of labor that are uniformly exacting; all forms that disregard the special requirements of the laborers in matters pertaining to sex, are a fatal social blunder. Women clerks, for instance, who have to stand all day at the counter, will be sure, if they marry, to give to the world a still more enfeebled race of beings.

Not labor, we repeat, but exemption from labor, is what women have a right to demand. They have one supreme mission in this world—that is, to be mothers—and to this great end all other considerations are secondary. Bread-winning, of course, is with many women an imperative and immediate necessity. Hence efforts should be made to secure for them all lighter and less exacting employment. Many men labor even when disease and hastened death will be the inevitable results; but all of us are forced to concede their supreme claim—the right of rest—labor being a necessary, perhaps, but none the less calamitous violation of a fundamental natural right of sex. Let women demand the privilege of motherhood, and the right of support from man; and men who won't marry ought to be taxed for their benefit—which is revolutionary, perhaps, but good doctrine nevertheless.

A Seasonable Hint.

The *Lural Carolinian*, for August, under the head of "Thoughts and Suggestions for the Month," says:

"Make hay while the sun shines," and turn everything to a good use that will serve for grass—straw, grain, vines, millet, sorghum, etc.—and don't spoil your hay in the curing, as is often done. It is the prevailing neglect in this matter, and not the lack of good material for hay, that so often makes the Southern home grown article so poor. Our crab-grass—always abundant, as every farmer knows his sorghum—though not the best in the world—makes better hay than the greater part of that brought here from the North and sold at heavy prices; but if cut after all the life has gone out of it, and then exposed to dew and rain for a week or two, nobody can blame our poor mules and cattle for turning up their noses at it. In connection with dry forage, do not neglect to have a plenty of turnips. The Ruta Bagas should have been planted in July in the middle and upper country, but it is not yet too late, if a stand has not been obtained, to sow on rich, well prepared land. See previous numbers for further suggestions.

As a general rule the man who makes no enemies is a mere drone in the great hive of created intelligence. He is a milk and water man who content himself with doing no harm, while it is notorious he is doing no good. Although their heads may not be brainless, their lives are useless.

Our Letter from the Mountains.

WALHALLA, S. C., Aug. 4, '73.

Dear Advertiser,—For some time past the columns of your excellent paper have been generally filled with so much original matter from other sources, that I did not consider it worth while to trouble you with such dry and dull letters as I might have furnished. A newspaper correspondent shows his wisdom and tact as much in knowing when to write, as in what to write, especially when the space he takes up may always be advantageously occupied by others. But it is getting time for me to give you the news, and let you know how matters and things are progressing in this quarter of the world.

Well, let me begin with the Air Line Railroad, that great trunk railway which is destined to develop the resources and work wonders in this section of the State. The road is rapidly approaching completion. All the track is laid, I believe, except perhaps some inconsiderable portions in the vicinity of the Tugalo and Seneca rivers; and as soon as the bridges over those streams, which are now in course of erection, are completed, the train will pass through from Atlanta to Charlotte. It is confidently anticipated that this will be accomplished and the line so far finished by the end of the present month, that a regular through schedule will be established, and passengers and freight passed over the road.

Nothing but the general course of this road entitles it to the name of the *Air Line*. It has as many curves and crooks, in traversing the hilly and in many places mountainous region through which it passes in South Carolina and a portion of the line in Georgia, as any Railroad I ever saw. But that from the nature of the country was, I suppose, unavoidable. There is no disputing the fact that it is a great enterprise, and is bound to be one of the most important and best paying roads in the Southern country. Though there is still a considerable gap over which the trains do not yet pass, the travel over the road is already large and steadily increasing.

The benefits which this pattern of the State will derive from the enterprise are incalculable. It has already given a stimulus to the development of its resources of every kind which is sensibly felt in every part of our section. Besides affording a market for our timber and thus throwing money into the hands of our people, it has increased and will continue to increase the production of cotton in this upper tier of Counties. More corn and other grains will also be raised by our farmers, as a ready market will now be afforded almost at the doors of their cribs. Towns and villages will be built up along the line of the road, and manufacturing of different kinds will gradually spring up around them. With these increased means and facilities the cause of education and religion will be advanced, and there will be more mental, moral, and social improvement.

And a good many strangers and travelers are passing every day through our town, but the number of health-seekers and visitors that are here for the summer is not large. The health of Walhalla is as usual very good—prudent people, who are not worn out, never get sick here—the seasons are fine, and the crop prospects excellent. It has always seemed to me a great piece of folly that our people at this season should flock to fashionable and expensive summer resorts where they spend their money with lavish hand, when they could find here in the pure air, splendid water, and pleasant quietude of these mountain towns, both health and pleasure, and at much cheaper rates. But one half of the world is crazy on the subject of fashion, and like a flock of sheep, they will follow the bell-wethers, or break their necks.

The exercises of Newberry College, at Walhalla, will be resumed on the first Thursday in September. Instead of two or three students from Edgefield County, we hope to have a dozen next session. For thorough instruction, good control, and moderate expenses for tuition and board, there is no better institution to which you can send your boys in the State. If you do not believe this, just give us a trial. Removed from the miasma and muggy biliousness which prevail to a greater or less extent in the middle and lower parts of our State, Walhalla is destined to be one of the future school houses of South Carolina. But I have said enough for once, if it has been a long time since I greeted you.

A man's house should be on the hilltop of cheerfulness and serenity, so high that no shadows rest upon it, and where the morning comes so early, and the evening tarries so late, that the day has twice as many golden hours as those of other men. He is to be pitied whose house is in some valley of grief between the hills, with the longest night and the shortest day. He should be the center of joys, equatorial and tropical.

When you go to the dunkey's house, don't ask if his ears are long.

Greenwood & Augusta Railroad.

For the Advertiser.

GREENWOOD, Aug. 2, 1873.

At a meeting in the interest of the Greenwood & Augusta Railroad held in the Waller Hall to-day, Gen. P. H. Bradley, on being called to the Chair, fully explained the object of the meeting—showing the present condition and prospects of the Road—stating the amount of stock that had been subscribed at Greenwood and other points along the route, and the amount that it was necessary to secure the road. The General then exhibited a profile of survey, and read the intelligent report of Chief Surveyor T. P. Ashmore, showing route and length of road, cost of survey, removing obstacles, grading, tresselling, bridging, &c.

The General stated the position and feeling of Augusta to the Road, and the liberal subscription that he would make as soon as he was satisfied that the people of Carolina were in earnest and determined to subscribe according to their ability.

The General then referred to several parties of Capitalists that would iron, equip and put the road in thorough running order, as soon as it was graded, or that would loan the Stockholders money to complete it on a bonus of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars subscription.

The General explained the chances of the Great Chicago Air Line running through Anderson, and making a junction with our Road at Dorris Mines.

At the conclusion of this interesting statement of the status of the Road, it was resolved to open the Books, for increased subscriptions, to the citizens of Greenwood, which was promptly responded to by increasing their stock to seven or eight times the original amount. A sufficient amount being subscribed to grade the road to some point near Midway.

It was also the sense of the meeting that as soon as sufficient stock for grading the road was subscribed, to at once organize and begin the work.

On motion of J. C. Cates and W. R. Bradley, it was then resolved to

After the appointment of a Committee to solicit Stock in the vicinity of Greenwood, the meeting adjourned, hopeful of soon securing the requisite Stock to warrant them to begin grading in Joint Stock Companies.

P. H. BRADLEY, Chair.

J. C. MAXWELL, Sec'y.

For the Advertiser.

Mr. Editor,—Owing to your late description of the important village of Shatterfield, in the *Advertiser*, our faith in the standard notion that editors know every thing, every place, and every body-politic, is sadly shaken; but if you will allow us to make some corrections in your somewhat disconcerting answer to F & F, we will deliberate on your claim to a living, acting, encyclopedist.

First, the Brick-Yard has long since been suspended, but there is some hope of its early revival, as capitalists are negotiating for it.

Second, the Shoe-Shop or Shops are as numerous in Shatterfield as they are in the suburban villages of Boston, for every house has its cordwainer, a true representative of Crispin, and boots and shoes always on hand.

Third, the Shuck-Collar business has been very active all this year, as all the other "Shebangs" in the County were compelled to suspend last winter for want of shucks—Shatterfield being the only place in the County that could furnish shucks enough to make a collar. Consequently the demand for them has been very great, particularly from the vicinity of Edgefield village. But the proprietor of the shuck establishment, has changed his machinery to work up the large surplus of oat straw on hand, into hats and bonnets for the million.

Now, Sir, besides the above-named institutions, we have a large Steam Saw Mill in successful operation, turning out five thousand feet lumber per day. Also, twenty-five Shingle Knives, making twenty-five thousand shingles per diem. There are several Tanning Establishments; and some of the little "cesses" say the tanners don't always tan raw hides "nuther."

Hurry up your Railroad, Mr. Editor; we want an outlet for the sea-board—a market channel for our produce and manufactures.

In conclusion, let me say that I deeply sympathize with F & F in his persistent effort to raise Oats. Please tell him that we ("S.") have just seeded twenty-five acres in Oats, and like him, or her, had no Oats. We found some old Oano sacks, however, that had the "ancient and fish like smell" of the Stono, and in those sacks confined our seed Oats for several weeks previous to sowing. We anticipate a favorable result. Tell F & F, to try this, and if he does not succeed better than heretofore,

then let him come up to Shatterfield and get a few tons of our native soil, and mix it with his seed Oats, or dust it over his spongy, spewing land, and he will be sure to succeed in the Oat culture as we do in SHATTERFIELD.

From the Columbia Phoenix.

The University of South Carolina.

Mr. Editor: In the *Phoenix*, a week or two back, you asked the question, "Can anything be done to revive the University?" And the friends of education have been anxiously looking for a reply and remedy, after an expenditure of further kicks at the fallen lion should be over with. We are now glad to see, by an article in the *Union-Herald*, of the 4th (written evidently by one who knows) that the time-honored and still loved and valued institution is by no means dead yet, nor likely to be, if our citizens will only come forward and give to it the support it ought to have. Mr. Editor, the writer of this, along with most others of the old regime, was disposed, for the first two or three years under the new, to look upon our *Alma Mater* as virtually dead or doomed; but now, sir, *tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis*, and we confidently expect a better state of things. I submit, that it is high time for croakers, cynics, impracticables and unreasonable to cease turning up their knowing noses at the condition, at the regime of the University of South Carolina. There is a mandatory clause in our State Constitution, which says the institution shall be sustained, and it should be sustained, especially since it is now not only a free institution of learning, (and therefore open to our impoverished youth,) but it is also as good a one, perhaps, as any in the land. The dominant political party, it should be conceded, have acted with a remarkable and liberal conservatism, through their Board of Trustees. *Clyfflin* has been given over to the colored youth, and we are sure that there is no disposition, on the part of either pupils or rulers, for the two races to be intermingled at either seat of learning. Then, why may not both schools go on successfully? Why send our young men to West Point, to Harvard, to Yale, to Philadelphia, or to Dr. Galliard's beneficiary scholarship in the Louisville Medical College, at any of which an over-education or over-constructing one may run the risk of being contaminated by the presence of the other race, especially in the last mentioned, if the lucky recipient of Col. Elliott's beneficiary appointment should happen to be a Caucasian?

Mr. Editor, that you will be the article signed "Watson," as the "short and pertinent" word from the *Union-Herald*, and that the unpatriotic opposition to our home institution may cease.

"Face the Music."

Under this caption, the Charleston daily *News and Courier* concurs with the Greenville *Republican*, in saying that the prosecution and conviction of one person concerned in the issue of fraudulent bonds, would be more than any number of speeches to court, from which nothing is asked, and the *Republican* sneeringly says, if the tax-payers and bond-holders are really in earnest, this is their course to pursue. Have not the tax-payers, on all possible occasions, shown their earnestness, and their impatience, too, to convict and to punish the villainous officials who committed these and all other frauds upon the tax-payers, and all the honest citizens of the State, who are not tax-payers? A Representative of your County—Union—a tax-payer, and keenly alive to the swindles and robberies of the tax-payers, (after waiting long for a Republican who had promised to do so, and failed,) has now, by a resolution, instructed the Attorney-General to move forth with against all these notorious offenders, and prosecute them as the civilized world says they deserve. That resolution passed both branches of the Legislature unopposed. Ten days thereafter, the partnership of the Attorney-General with the ex-Attorney-General flouted in all the official newspapers of the capital and the State, and their office was publicly opened in the State House, where then sat the Legislature, which the Attorney-General's above; and the Attorney-General knew the persons whom the press and the public charged with the frauds which had been committed, and he well knew that the partner whom he had selected in contempt of the Legislature, in defiance of decency and dignity, was the arch-fraud whose malignant plotting lighted the way of the shameless crew to the plunder of the citizens and the degradation of the State. But the Greenville *Republican* says this Attorney-General "has shown a pluck and self-respect which are creditable to him, and may be useful to political opponents hereafter."

CAROLINIAN.

SOUTH CAROLINA UNIVERSITY.—The Trustees of this venerable institution are actively engaged in so reforming its internal policy as to better adapt it to the present necessities of the people. In the absence of good classical training schools, it has been found difficult for young men to secure a suitable preparation for the University classes. Young men have been almost compelled to go to some one of the denominational or sectarian colleges, all of which have a preparatory department, and thus have been lost to the University.

On the 1st of October next, the University will open, under the control of the faculty, a regular grammar school, having four departments or grades, in which students may qualify themselves either for business or for admission to the University. It is understood that this school will make no charge for tuition, and the pupils will have the advantages of the library, lectures and instruction from professors who have made teaching a life work. The advantages of this school will be unequalled by any other in the State.

The University curriculum is now an admitted failure. The University principle will be retained, but the schools established by law will be organized into four regular departments, embracing the college of agriculture, the college of literature and arts, the college of science and philosophy, and the college of law.

The college of science and philosophy gives a two years' course, embracing the studies of the college of arts, except the foreign languages. Students completing this course, will receive the degree of B. Ph. The college of law will give instruction in history, political economy and philosophy, rhetoric, logic, elocution and composition, in addition to all the departments of law. To graduate in the college of medicine, students must acquire here or elsewhere knowledge of the English language and elementary Latin, and also possess some skill in the principles and practice of elocution, rhetoric and composition.

The curriculum will be far more practical, systematic, and thorough than before, and with the grammar school will provide for students of every grade of attainments.

There is one other fact that I wish to mention in this article. The University is, and for years has been, practically, a free school. The professors have generously relinquished their claims for tuition, and the Trustees have allowed the Treasurer to remit the fees for library and room rent. The students have only to provide for the expense of board and for their purchases. Good families provide board at from \$16 to \$20 per month, and many students, by "messing," make their boarding expenses not more than \$10 per month. With such advantages, the University ought to be full, and we believe it will be, just as soon as parents and guardians learn that while the advantages of the University are very great, the expenses are very small, and that a youth who can read, write, spell, and who understands the elements of arithmetic, can enter some department, and further, that the University also provides for the highest educational wants of the young men of this and of other States.

WATSON.

The Raleigh News says: A few years ago Judge Watts, whose farm is near Franklinton, discovered in his cotton field quite a number of stalks which contained double or twin bolls of cotton, each of the two being as large as ordinary single bolls. As a matter of experiment he preserved all the seed of this cotton, which he planted the next year in a lot apart from his other crop. Every stalk from this seed produced double bolls and a superior article of lint. Again he was careful in preserving every seed, and this season planted with it, the most of his crop of about 100 acres, manuring the land very liberally. Very strange to say, the stalks of this year produced a triple boll, and each of the three were larger, on an average, than the original single boll. The boll germinates from the main stalk and branches in the largest proportion, and in some instances so heavily is the stalk laden with them, that propping the stalk with supports is necessary. An Eastern farmer that saw the field, and who gave us the information, says, never in his experience has he seen, read or heard of the like before. Judge Watts will have several of the stalks on exhibition at the State Fair, when all can see this freak of nature.

[From the Union Times.]

Under this caption, the Charleston daily *News and Courier* concurs with the Greenville *Republican*, in saying that the prosecution and conviction of one person concerned in the issue of fraudulent bonds, would be more than any number of speeches to court, from which nothing is asked, and the *Republican* sneeringly says, if the tax-payers and bond-holders are really in earnest, this is their course to pursue. Have not the tax-payers, on all possible occasions, shown their earnestness, and their impatience, too, to convict and to punish the villainous officials who committed these and all other frauds upon the tax-payers, and all the honest citizens of the State, who are not tax-payers? A Representative of your County—Union—a tax-payer, and keenly alive to the swindles and robberies of the tax-payers, (after waiting long for a Republican who had promised to do so, and failed,) has now, by a resolution, instructed the Attorney-General to move forth with against all these notorious offenders, and prosecute them as the civilized world says they deserve. That resolution passed both branches of the Legislature unopposed. Ten days thereafter, the partnership of the Attorney-General with the ex-Attorney-General flouted in all the official newspapers of the capital and the State, and their office was publicly opened in the State House, where then sat the Legislature, which the Attorney-General's above; and the Attorney-General knew the persons whom the press and the public charged with the frauds which had been committed, and he well knew that the partner whom he had selected in contempt of the Legislature, in defiance of decency and dignity, was the arch-fraud whose malignant plotting lighted the way of the shameless crew to the plunder of the citizens and the degradation of the State. But the Greenville *Republican* says this Attorney-General "has shown a pluck and self-respect which are creditable to him, and may be useful to political opponents hereafter."

The Attorney-General knows the guilty parties. It is his sworn duty, independent of any instructions of the Legislature, to prosecute them to condign punishment. Has he done it? Will he do it? Will any lawyer ever relieve our down-trodden tax-payers?

The farmers are gathering in the West, in the East, in the South; they are organizing; they are almighty; and they are just, unambitious, virtuous, frugal, Cromwells were farmers. His restless frontiers were farmers. They rose for right and liberty and law. No enemy ever saw their backs. They overthrew tyrants, corrupt rulers, fleeing Legislatures, and the whole combination, linked as it was in race and blood, was routed and routed. This State, the South, the whole broad republic, is owned and supported by farmers. They ask to be let alone. They are willing to feed, and clothe and educate the world, to pay the just taxes of the Government, to support wise and just laws of their own making, though they must be hereafter. Conventions, and cliques, and Congresses and Legislatures, have abused and persecuted them into action and reform and redress is their watchword.

ONE OF THEM.

DISTURBANCE AT FORT MILLS.—A person from Fort Mills informs us that great excitement was caused at that place on Sunday and Monday, 20th and 21st ult., by a threatened demonstration from the negro population. It seems that a negro, Chap. McKenna, (formerly from this place, and we believe, a fugitive from justice,) defied the village police and resisted arrest. The policeman succeeded, after two or three blows with his "billy," in "bringing him to," and marched him off to the calaboose; but after arriving there, the prisoner was left in charge of another gentleman, while the officer went for the key of the prison, and Chap. McKenna, in the meantime, made good his escape. He immediately circulated around on the plantations in the vicinity and gathered up quite a number of colored men, armed with guns, axes, &c., who came in a short distance of the town, threatening death and destruction to the inhabitants. They paraded around the village (at a safe distance) for two or three days, finally rendezvousing about a mile from town. An old citizen of the place went out and advised them to disperse and go to their homes, which they did. A couple

of State constables from Rock Hill, arrived on Monday, after the excitement had abated and the ruffians had dispersed. No arrests were made, but we presume that our vigilant Circuit Judge, should not let the interior of the County go to their duty will not let the matter pass unnoticed.—Lancaster Ledger.

VICTOR-EMMANUEL'S WARNING TO THE FRENCH CHURCH.

The King of Italy expresses a decided aversion to the so-called religious pilgrimages which are exciting so deep an interest in France. He thinks that the French priests meditate a political revolution under the cover of pious journeys to Saroy, and that the popular cry of "Save Rome and France" is meant not only for the benefit of the Pope in France, but is in reality a war cry against Italian unity, by which the church party hope to restore the States of the Church to their former position, and re-seat the Pope upon his temporal throne. Victor-Emmanuel cannot stand still while an intolerant and merciless religious warfare against his Government is gathering its forces. If he does not take the aggressive, he will certainly be forced to assume the defensive before long, and appearances indicate that he will adopt the former policy, in spite of the black hangings and yellow tapers on the shrine of St. Peter's, which are shortly to impart their sombre terrors to the bull of excommunication, which will be fulminated against his heretical head. "If President MacMahon's Government does not calm this agitation," said he the other day, "which is communicating itself to the whole of clerical Europe, he will force me to cast myself entirely into the arms of Germany, and I shall do it." This language is clear, brief and to the point. It is the talk of a king who has the reputation